

The school of Mrs. Gummer alluded to above was commenced on the 23rd of February last and in addition to the pupils mentioned above, has received several others; some of them the daughters of foreign parents, and others daughters of the chiefs. Her school now numbers 26 pupils, who are taught in reading, writing, arithmetic, also in plain and ornamental needle work and embroidery; the expenses being borne by the parents and guardians of the respective pupils.

There has, the present year, been a High English school commenced by Mr. Robert Gordon, lately of Boston, U. S. A., for the benefit of children of foreign parents. This school numbers at present about 20 pupils, to a majority of whom this is their native land.

There is also an academy for missionary children at Punahou, embracing about 30 scholars, about half of whom are constant boarders.

According to the best estimate that can be made of the aggregate expense of all these schools and seminaries it must amount to more than \$130,000, derived from foreign sources, independent of Hawaiian aid, and of this, at least \$110,000 has been paid by the American Mission.

In relation to common schools the returns are so imperfect, and the means of obtaining information so limited until the act regulating the subject shall go into execution, that I can give very little information in this report which can be relied upon as exact.

In former years adults were associated with the young in schools in large numbers, so that the number of pupils in the nation was actually greater in 1830 than at the present time. In 1831 at the establishment of the seminary at Lahaina probably the average age of the 1st class was not much below 30 years. In 1832 it was supposed more than one third of all the people attended school more or less, and the number of readers enrolled in the schools, was 23,123.

From that period the number gradually diminished, although the proportion of the people able to read and write has constantly increased and the number of children not attending school has diminished. The number of children in the schools in 1839, estimated from imperfect data, but probably near the truth, was 16,000. A law enacted in 1840, was doubtless the means of increasing the number. In 1842 the number of pupils enrolled in the protestant schools was 17,440, of whom not more than three fourths were regular attendants at school, or present at any one examination, that is 13,080. The estimates last year were based mainly on the same returns.

The estimates of the protestant schools, based on the imperfect returns of the present year, are as follows:

SLANDS.	Learn	Writ.	Read.	Arith.	Geog.
Hawaii,	6,319	3,312	1,517	2,925	1,537
Mau,	1,397	2,577	1,334	2,257	1,004
Oahu,	2,971	1,761	793	1,513	788
Kauai,	1,263	625	350	642	317
Total,	15,393	8,275	3,894	7,368	3,666

In various catholic schools throughout the islands, according to returns furnished by the kindness of the Rev. Abbe Maigret, there are 1,800 readers, 1,000 additional learners and 600 enrolled who do not attend school, making in the whole 3,400.

All these schools have been supported by the government, but the amount actually paid cannot be correctly ascertained for the whole group. On the Island of Oahu, the government has paid \$5,433 43, for the year ending March 31st, and the debts remaining due to teachers on that day, amounted to \$1,324 56. If the same amount has been paid on the other islands, in proportion to the number of pupils, the total sum is \$27,442 75. It is probable however, that there are more outstanding debts on the other islands than on Oahu. It is estimated that the debts due to the teachers on Hawaii, are equal to the sum total of their wages for one year. It is probable therefore that the amount actually paid over to the teachers the past year does not much exceed \$20,000, although the amount paid and due them must be little short of \$30,000.

It is hoped that the school returns for the current year will be so made as to show clearly and correctly, not only the amounts expended, but also the number and character of the schools. The heavy debts now due to the teachers, will be very embarrassing, but it is not proposed to make any further appropriation for the discharge of these debts until it is fully ascertained whether the labor-tax now appropriated will be adequate.

During the past year there have been no accurate returns of the proportional number of the different religious denominations. Neither have there been full returns of births and deaths. The following, however, has been received in relation to places of worship:

The Protestants report churches,	200
Schoolhouses used as churches,	70
Total,	270

Mr. Maigret reports their churches to be 104.

It is most clearly the duty of the government to protect religion and incite the people to the practice of every virtue, and it is my ardent desire that the Almighty may guide your councils for the spiritual and temporal benefit of the people.

WILLIAM RICHARDS,
Minister of Public Instruction

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

Highly Important News—Occupation of California by the U. S. Naval Forces—Further Particulars of the Battle of Gen. Taylor with Gen. Arista—Probable speedy and amicable adjustment of the Oregon Question—Joint Resolution of the American Senate, April last.

The Collingwood brings important intelligence to July 24th from Monterey. Through the courtesy of A. Ten Eyck, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, and our own correspondents on the coast we are enabled to present the following budget to our readers this week.

Com. Sloat took possession of Monterey on the 7th of July, and hoisted the U. S. flag. The forces were landed at 10 o'clock, the place being given up by Don M. Silva, the officer then in command, at the demand of Com. Sloat. Capt. Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, took possession of San Francisco on the 9th. The whole of Upper California is now in possession of the Americans. Com. Sloat assumed this responsibility upon the reception of the news of the invasion of the U. S. territory by the crossing of the Rio Grande by Gen. Arista, with 6000 men, and his attack upon Gen. Taylor. This movement had also become the necessary on account of the revolutionary state of the country, the suspension of all regular government and the general insecurity of life and property attending the contests between the native Californians and the bands of settlers on the frontiers. Com. Sloat immediately issued a proclamation, announcing the event and quieting the inhabitants. We have not received a copy as yet. Gen. Ide on the 10th of July, resigned his military honors and flag to Lieut. Revere, U. S. N., who took possession of Sonoma, read the Commodore's proclamation and hoisted the stars and stripes under a salute and in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Com. Stockton arrived at Monterey on the 20th July, and assumed the command. Fifty guns and several hundred men have been landed from the squadron, and the American commander is fortifying the newly acquired ports in a substantial manner. The Custom House at Monterey has been fitted up as barracks. Orderly and strict guards patrol the streets, but the liberty of the inhabitants is not infringed upon to any unnecessary extent. All grog shops have been closed and a heavy penalty imposed upon those who sell ardent spirits to the soldiers and sailors of the Am. squadron. The wharf is at present occupied by the new authorities, and merchandise is embarked from the beach. American goods are now imported free of duty, and foreign goods at one quarter of former charges. A company of horse called the "California Dragoons," under the command of Purser Fauntleroy, has been established to patrol the coast and protect the inhabitants from the Indians. Capt. Fremont was at Monterey with 170 riflemen, preparing to go in quest of Castro and his troop, should that officer make further resistance. What course the Californians will adopt is not known, but it is conjectured that they will speedily become reconciled to the new posture of affairs, as their persons and property will be efficiently protected, and the laws impartially administered. It is generally believed on the coast that whatever policy may be adopted by the cabinet at Washington, on the reception of the news of the capture of California without a formal declaration of war, the country is forever lost to Mexico, and must become either a territory of the great republic or an independent government.

Com. Sloat returns to the U. S. via Panama in the Levant, which ship goes home. Thus far the capture of California seems to have been effected without bloodshed or resistance. Every thing was quiet at the latest dates, and business not materially deranged. The Mormons would not it was anticipated be favorably received either by the Californians or the American settlers.

The Hawaiian brig Euphemia was to leave Aug. 1, for this port; Capt. Nye and family passengers.

Gen. Taylor's engagements with Gen. Arista occurred on 8th and 9th of May. 2300 U. S. troops were opposed to 6000 Mexicans. The latter officially acknowledge the loss of 4000 men, with all their artillery, baggage, stores, &c. All the ports in the Mexican gulf are now blockaded, but the mails are allowed to pass.

The news from the U. S. is to the last of April. In a New Orleans paper of April 25th we notice the passage of the following resolution by the American Senate, by which it would appear that an amicable termination of the Oregon controversy is the desire of a large majority of that body. Mr. Allen of Ohio made a characteristic war-speech, but his views were

put down by a large vote and he further received a severe castigation in an eloquent speech from Mr. Crittenden. The resolution is dignified and courteous; calculated to give no umbrage to England and to hasten a friendly adjustment. The substitution of "amicable" to "speedily" is as applied to the settlement wise, and between two such powerful nations in good taste.

Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon Territory, by Mr. Crittenden, as amended by Mr. Johnson.

Whereas by the convention concluded 20th October, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of 10 years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of same parties, concluded 6 Aug., 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on N. W. coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now called the Oregon Territory, should together with its harbors, bays and creeks and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers; but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision; the 2nd article of the said convention of 6th Aug., 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention in giving due notice of 12 months to the contracting party;

And whereas, it has now become desirable, that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled and that said territory may no longer than need be, remain subject to the evil consequences of divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries;

With a view therefore that steps be taken for the abrogation of said convention of 6th Aug., 1827, in the mode prescribed in its article, and the attention of the governments of both countries may be more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by the said 2nd article for the abrogation of said convention of 6th Aug., 1827.

Finally passed—40 yeas, 14 nays.

Loss of the Am. Whaler Baltic, Capt. Butler, of New Bedford.

The Bengal whaler arrived at this port on Tuesday, bringing the officers and crew of the Baltic, wrecked June 16th, on Bhering's Island, lat. 56 N. She went ashore in a gale of wind, at 5 P. M., while the crew were aloft, taking in sail, and in half an hour broke entirely up. The crew landed in the boats and remained on this inhospitable island encamped on the beach until July 5th, when the Bengal appeared and took them off. About 900 barrels oil were saved, and purchased by the Captain of the Bengal. Some Russians who lived on the island about 10 miles from the wreck, treated the crew with all the kindness their circumstances admitted. Some idea may be formed of the climate of the island from the fact that although it was summer, the snow in places lay piled to the depth of 40 or 50 feet. The Baltic had on board 2100 bbls. oil, and was insured to her full value.

The reports of the King's Ministers, read before the Legislative Council Aug. 1, will occupy our columns for this and the succeeding paper. The length of the report of the Minister of Foreign Relations obliges us to defer it until the next number, in which we hope to give it entire. It should in regular series have followed that of the Minister of the Interior.

SHIPWRECK. Whaleship Columbia, Capt. Kelly, of New London, 26 months out, 2500 bbls. oil, is reported by the Bengal to have been lost, date not known, on the King's Mill Group. The natives took possession of the wreck and crew at once. The latter were ransomed for tobacco by a ship that fortunately discovered them, and taken to Guam. Capt. Kelly is said to be on board the Isaac Hicks.

The Reports of the King's Ministers after publication in the Polynesian will be issued at this office in pamphlet form, and for sale to any who prefer them in that shape. The facts relative to the condition of the nation will not be without interest to its friends; but their length compels us to defer our usual variety of matter, and to lay by considerable already in type.

The bark Lion, Capt. Bonney, arrived last evening from Tahiti, just as our paper was going to press. The French still hold possession and are fortifying themselves. We hope to give our readers further particulars in our next number.

The frigate United States, Capt. Smoot, was fitting out at Boston for the Coast of Africa.

CARD.

Oahu, August 4, 1846.
We, the undersigned, late of ship Baltic, take this method of expressing our thanks to Captain Frink, and also the officers and crew of the Bengal, of New London, for their kindness in giving us a passage to this port, and also for their gentlemanly deportment shown to us during the passage from Bhering's Island, where our ship was wrecked, June 16th, 1846.

Charles J. W. Russell, Joseph Antone, John Rowe, Enoch Blodget, Silas Phillips, Manuel Roberts, Walter Thompson, Charles Tiffany, Daniel Tallon, James Brooks, Benjamin Anderson, Henry Harris, John Richards, C. A. Bradbury, William H. Shearman, Isaac Smith, William M. Anderson, Samuel Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Thomas, William Riley, George, Peter E. Merew, Harry, John Smith, William, Philip Hught, William.

The last four are natives of the Sandwich Islands, and unite with us in testifying their gratitude.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolved by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled:

That Section 3d of Article 2d of Chapter 7th of Part 1st of an act entitled "An act to organize the Executive Departments of the Hawaiian Islands" shall not be interpreted to forbid prospective contracts for land by the Minister of the Interior, or even absolute sale, conditioned that the said alien shall take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty at the earliest period allowed by law, which is two years from his arrival in the country.

Council House, Aug. 6th 1846.
Approved, KAMEHAMEHA
KEONI ANA, Premier.

PASSENGERS.

In the Wm. Neilson for China, Capt. J. Dominis, George Brown, Esq. and George Brown, Jr.

THE POLYNESIAN MARINE JOURNAL.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 4.—Am. whaler ship Bengal, Frink, New London, 2300 bbls. wh. 28 days from N. W. Coast, having on board Captain Officers and seamen of ship Baltic, Butler, of Fair Haven, lost on Bhering's Island, June 16. The Baltic had 2000 bbls. oil, and saved only 100, which Capt. Frink purchased for 75 cents per barrel.
Aug. 6.—H. B. M. ship Collingwood, 20 guns, Rear Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, 14 days from Monterey.
Aug. 6.—Am. whaler ship Peruvian, Brown, New London, 11 mos. out, 1600 wh. 30 up. Put in on account of damage done to rudder in a gale. Reports Warsaw, Strong, 1 whale 24th June; E. J. Donald, —, clean, 27th June.
Aug. 7.—Ship South Pole, Myers, Amsterdam, 300 bbls. wh.
Aug. 7.—Fr. Bark Lion, Bonney, 20 days from Tahiti.

SAILED.

Aug. 5.—Am. brig Wm. Neilson, Weston, for Manila.
Aug. 6.—Am. whaler ship Albion, cruise and home.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his office from his late residence at Kanaana, to the Government House, Honolulu, where from and after Monday the 10th inst. he will be happy to receive the calls of persons desiring to do business in any of the particulars assigned to his Department.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN RICORD, Atty Gen'l.
Honolulu, 8th August, 1846.

DIVORCEMENT.

This day according to law, the Governor of Oahu, M. KERVANAOKA, has granted to Nuanamie a bill of divorcement from his wife Kekulalehu.
Honolulu, July 25, 1846.

FOR BOSTON.

VIA TAHITI, Society Islands and VALPARISO, The American bark "FAME," Anthony Marks, master, will be dispatched on or about Aug. 15th. For freight or passage to either of the above named ports, please apply to E. & H. GRIMES, or to the Master on board.

LUMBER AND DRY GOODS.

FOR sale by E. & H. Grimes, upon reasonable terms,
40,000 ft. 1 inch Boards, 20,000 ft. 1 1-2 and 2 inch Plank,
20 cases 4-4 blue Cottons, 20 do. Shoes & Boots, 4 crates Bowls & Plates, 30 gent's riding Saddles, 10,000 1-2 inch Boards, 100 ash Oars, 20 boxes Tea, 6 coils Whale Line, 50 whale Irons & Lances, 70 bbls. Pitch, 50 tons Crackers. altf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership at Honolulu and Lahaina, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm of J. B. McCLURG & CO.

JAMES B. McCLURG,
ALEXANDER G. ABELL,
HENRY CHEEVER.

HONOLULU, 1st July, 1846.

LUMBER, SOAP &c.

FOR sale by the subscribers, the following merchandise:
70,000 ft. California Cedar and Pine Lumber, assorted,
80,000 Shingles, 58 boxes California Soap, 4 doz. iron Shovels, 3 doz. Grain do., 10 boxes Sperm Candles, 19 boxes Codfish, 1 bag Pepper, 8 boxes fig paste, 20 doz. Cologne, 22 boxes Olives, 10 doz. Capers, 2 bbls Walnuts, 1 bbl. Almonds, 2 bales Shirting Stripes, 2 bales Brown Jeans, 300 lbs. white, brown and black Linen Thread, 60 do. blue and white cotton Thread, 30 bbls whale Oil, 6 drums Mackerel, 60 do. Molasses and Syrup, 40 boxes Souchong Tea, 20,000 Cuba (Sixes) Cigars, 200 Gyaquil Hats, 200 Palm Leaf Hats, 2000 Goat Skins, 100 lbs. Sewing and Roping Twine.

Boots and Shoes.

Gent's fine French Boots; Goat Skin do.; Button Gaiter do.; Men and Boys' Goat Skin Downin-Shoes; Prunella do.; Velvet Slippers; Patent Leather and French Pumps.
Ladies' Gaiter Boots; Spring heel Slippers; purple and bronze do.; black Satin do.; green Morocco Ties and walking Shoes.
Misses' and children's Shoes of all descriptions. Jy 25 tf
RICKER & JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS

PER ADMIRAL MOORSON, FROM London, and for sale on reasonable terms by G. RHODES & CO.

Dry Goods.

4 cases indigo blue Long Cloth, 3 bales fancy Prints and Stripes, 1 bale Welch Flannel, 1 case silk Braid, Raven black Silk, W. B. Thread, silk Bandannas, silk chintz Bandannas, 8 doz. plain gingham Umbrellas, 6 water-proof do., fancy imitation silk Handkerchiefs, 2 cases Turkey red do., Table Covers, regatta Shirts, linen do., 1 case fancy Vests, French and English Bonnets, (latest styles); cap Flowers, dress Caps, blond Brides, ladies lace Caps, ladies silk and cotton Gloves, mens do., ladies and gents. silk and cotton Hose and half Hose, boys and mens cotton Braces, India rubber do., diamond patent Pins, silk Parasols, checked Bandannas, imitation and real coral Beads, painted China do., Cap Fronts, German Caps, thread Edging, Lace, spotted Net, cotton Edging, &c.